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Rana clamitans was found in the same situation, but was not nearly so abundant as *R. septentrionalis*, while *R. catesbeiana* was conspicuous by its absence.

This record from Tim Pond extends the known range of the species in Maine considerably to the south and west.

I collected 27 specimens in all, which have been divided between the American Museum, the Boston Museum of Natural History, the Maine State Museum, the Lee Museum of Biology at Bowdoin College and my private collection, which is at present loaned to the Lee Museum of Biology.

PHILIP H. POPE,
Manchester, Maine.

A SNAKE ITEM.

Years ago, in the nineties I think, I knew some boys who kept a few live snakes for their own satisfaction. Among them was a good sized garter snake (*Thamnophis sirtalis*), which gave birth to living young while in their possession. They also had a good sized snake whose specific identity does not remain at this late date quite clear to me, but I think it was a black snake (*Coluber constrictor*), if not, it must have been a king (*Lampropeltis getulus*).

One day when I was passing by, they called me to see the last mentioned snake eat the young garter snakes, but when the said little snakes were swallowed by the big snake, they came speedily running out of his mouth again. The large snake did not constrict and kill the small snakes, but simply grabbed them and swallowed them, and as soon as they got past his teeth, their girth was not sufficient to enable the large snake's muscles to force them any further. Whether this has any bearing on the idea that viviparous snakes swallow their young for protection, I do not know.

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